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DAILT, Per Year RUNDAY, Per Monte EUNDAY, Ito Canadhi, Per Month. EUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY, Per Month. 1 50 BUNDAY, Per Month 13 DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month 2 25

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If our friends who favor us with manu-rolls and dissertations for madication wish hader rejected orticles retuined they must all cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, REEKMAN 2200.

America Must Produce the Sh ps.

on the United States by the necessi-

ties it exposed.

The supreme need of the nations is ships. Without them the overwhelming resources of the Allies cannot be brought to bear in the area of military action. The knowledge that there are ample stores of foodstuffs and munitions must be transported; toms to carry them every ship that can be built must be produced. The most ambitious building projects that have been put forward represent the minimum of what is imperatively needed. Any falling off from the highest pos-

imperil our cause. THE SUN has maintained from the operate a fleet of cargo carriers suffi. ciently large to assure the unluterrupted provisioning of the nations beside whose soldiers our own sons now stand on the battlefields of Europe. The necessity of creating and launching this fleet becomes more apparent daily. The paramount need of the civilized world to-day is more ships, and the United States must

Shall Reform Come Frem Within or

The War Department has been convicted of intolerable neglect of the men in a number of the new army cantonments.

The evidence against it comes from bond to buy goods you do not save the highest officers of the army ; in the testimony of Surgeon-General Gorgas. of Major-General WRIGHT, of Majorpublic mind.

the hospital accommodations at cer- of the bonds. tain camps were inadequate, the sanitary conditions indefensible and the is not to be confused with the bond's sothing supply far below the needs of value. The bond is the promise of the men called to the colors.

Eliminating from consideration the acknowledged shortage of rifles, ma- interest meanwhile. That is all the chine guns, field pieces and other es- Government undertakes to do. If the sential armament, it has been shown holder of a bond sells it before the that men were exposed to unneces- date set or before it is called for resary suffering and epidemic diseases demption he connot ordinarily expect because Washington did not furnish to get the full face value of the bond. sensonable clothing and proper medi- He will usually have to pay a slight cal care to thousands who were sent discount for this privilege of exchangto camp to undergo training. Some ing the bond for cash when it suits camps have not been as badly off as his convenience. others, it is true, but some of them have reached conditions that stir even

The impression of negligence and increased by such incidents as Gen. If you have a hand and need money eral Grenze's correspondence with the it is always better to borrow on the War Department. He wrote to Ounr. bond than to sell it. termaster-General SHARPE and to Surgeon-General Gorgas on September 11, complaining of lack of cloth-November 14 he received a telegram between the lines on the western 11 to General SHARPE." If it meas for a little time, and by common

its task. been subjected to criticism for mis- their opposition. takes that have been made. Tales of Soon the world heard from behind

has reposed confidence in it to an un- imperil the military machine. precedented degree and has refrained from criticism in the bellef that the authorities were doing as well as mortal men could do.

There is a strong body of opinion. new fortified by the evidence brought forth by the Senate Committee, which holds that the agents of the War Department have not done as well as they should or could do; and unless there is reform from within the Administration, reform will be imposed ! on it from outside.

A Thrift Stamp Every Other Day.

Thrift and war savings stamps were put on sale December 3 at the post THE EVENING SUN. Per Month.... 50 offices and are even now only begin-THE EVENING SUN. Per Year ... 600 offices and are even now only begin-THE EVENING SUN. Per Year ... 600 inling to be purchasable at railway All checks, money orders, &c., to be stations, banks, stores and places of been compelled to learn wherein honadded to the early sale.

Therefore we read with surprise that on December 19 total sales of these stamps through the New York Post Office and the Federal Reserve Bank amounted to \$823,000. The fact that the Post Office sales had more whelming force of Germans and must than trebled in a week is somewhat more encouraging.

New York is looked to for the purchase of \$100,000,000 of these stamps. Philippine campaign." We printed yesterday a special If New York were to buy them all in cable desputch from London in which December and in January the cost to capture; such brutality is familiar to the shipping situation as it affects us New York would be \$82 400 000. Beand our cobelligerents was explained ginning February 1 the price of the with convincing clarity, and no reader | war savings stamp increases a cent a of this enlightening message could month. If this city buys its \$190,000. fail to understand its implications or 1000 worth pretty evenly through Deto comprehend the duty that is hald cember, 1917, and the year 1918 it will pay an average price of \$4.17 each for the war savings stamps, or \$1,000,000 more than if it bought them all before that are leagued against Germany February 1. This really means losing \$1,000,000 interest. Quite an inducement to buy as many as possible now!

To take the \$100,000,000 worth he tween December 3, 1917, and January and munitions in another quarter of 1, 1919, this city must buy the stamps the globe is of no avail to the armies at an average rate of \$1,785,700 a to Europe or to the civilian popula- week for the fifty-six weeks. Plainly tions that must be fed. Foodstuffs \$823,000 sold in the first two weeks and two days won't do it, even though scross the seas, and to provide hot- this sum may represent stamps of a face value of nearly \$1,000,000.

There are, roundly, 5 500,000 people in this city. If half of them, or 2.250 000 should buy each a thrift stemp three days a week they would trke \$1 687,500 of the stamps, or with stble production in this country will in \$100 000 a week of the amount prolong the war and may seriously the city is asked to buy. Why not have thrift days clong with mentions and with wheatless days? Saturday beginning of the war that America's should certainly be one of them duty was to create, maintain and Would Tuesdays. Thursdays and Set urdays do? Each of us to buy at least one thrift stamp on those days?

Buying W th Liberty Bonds.

Secretary McApoo asks merchants servation of labor and material as moved." for the supplying of money to the Observe the last five word

ment is helpful only so far as it en- and exclaiming: "What's the use?" ables the Government to buy things and employ labor. If you use the Immediate Charges Brought by the

The market price of a Liberty bond the United States to pay such and such an amount in 1942 or 1947 with

The discount, or market price of the bond below the face value, will tend always to remain reason hie so long as holders of bonds sell them incapacity at Washington is greatly only when it is absolutely necessary.

Two Christmases at the Front.

When the war was only five munths ing and of overcrowded tents. On old there were Christmas celebrations from Adjutant-General McCain tell- front that touched the hearts of all ing him to put fewer men in each civilized men. German and British tent. General Garnte specifically soldiers in unofficial armistics, dicstates that "this telegram was in an- tated by instinctive recognition of the ower to my [his] letter of September holy season, laid aside their weapons ures the speed of the Department in consent observed the birthday of the the face of an emergency it is plain Seviour with a uga and games. There that it is hopelessly incompetent for were brief respites from war, winked at in some cases by communders, So for the Administration has not in other instances established despite

in properly provided camps have been the German trenches of unexpected hushed up, discounted, put down to sequels of these unmilitary but pleasthe natural feultfinding of men sud- antly human interludes. Orders prodenly taken from excil life and sub- hibiting such fraternizing with the pedoes has not made the lot of jected to the harsher discipline of the enemy were issued; troops guilty of army. But there is a limit to good concessions to the Christian festival nature, a point of which stient accep- of light and human brotherhood were coaches about the country is a luxury tance of compilitions accounts to be a punished, transported to strange of competitive railroading that will patriolic duty and becomes a crime posts, denounced as endangering the not endure under Director General in England. Samples of the style wanted on the nation.

| In England Samples of the style wanted on the nation of the style wanted on the sty

Now the world has evidence of the success that has crowned the pro- dreamed of. gramme of discipline. From the British headquarters in France this mes-

n the battle front, but there were no the Senate. demonstrative celebrations.

"Also, there was no fraternizing with the Germans, as happened on the first, and even on the second, Christmas of the war.

"The German methods of warfare have wholly destroyed any tendencies of that sort among the Britons."

The Prussian system has triumphed over the natural disposition of the men subjected to it; it has reacted ning to be purchasable at railway correspondingly on those who have business generally. Nevertheless, the orable war differs from war waged demand for them before Christmas by the Kaiser. What that system is normal, and public curiosity in the the fighting that devastates Europe, is new Government security should have not left to imagine. The despatches from our army in France record:

"After a raid by the Germans on trenches held by American troops a lone sentry of the infantry was found with his throat out from ear to ear.

"He had been surprised by an overhave been so killed after capture. "Such brutality is familiar to old sol-

diers who served against savages in the

old soldiers who served against savages in the Philippine compaign": there is need for no elaboration of abandoned every precept of honorable

The Lid Off the Sugar Barrel.

outhless barberism.

Last October the Food Administration cut in half the supply of sugar to confectioners, but on Friday Mr. Rollett, in view of the new crops, increased the confectioners' allowance to 80 per cent., while suggesting contutes. "This ruling," he said, "should enable these manufacturers to maintain their organizations and continue n their employ the people who have

In other words, having practised a cods uff and having accustomed our species of "entertainment" selves to half our normal consumption of confectionery, we are to give old magic lantern views of the country habit until it is necessary to renew the economy and reform the habit all over again. The confectioners, having made a preliminary adjustment to

accomplishment overboard. And although Mr. Hooven assured us in his public statement intended for Mr. Reen's Senate committee that practice defeats one of the important blandly says: "It is hoped that as tasmagoria ends the Liberty loans should serve, soon as definite information is ob-These bonds are looked to by the Gov- tained as to the probable cutturn of ernment quite as much for the con- new crops all limitations will be re-

can hear the average housekeeper The money you lend to the Govern- prying the 1ld off the sugar barrel

Railroad Dictatorship. your money, you spend it; and having The Director General of Railroads and orchestras of operatic proportions, is or hyphens. If any skies are spent it yourself you have prevented possesses a power supreme over all it has only added absurdity to absurd-cracked it is because the are where the Government from having \$50 or other agencies for the regulation of ity. The movie producers have no sense they have no right or business to General Greate, to name only three \$100 worth of material and labor public carriers. Federal and State of humor Or do they in their hours of we must grow a national spirit which is employed in making the object you statutes, the orders of Federal and bought. Moreover, the merchant gen- State commissions and the ordinances These officers, whose revelations are erally has to sell these bonds immediate of minor political divisions cannot confirmed by those of many other au- diately, and large sales that must be hamper or restrict his activities. The Chorities, have publicly declared that made immediately depress the prices possibilities of this supremacy are not yet completely understood, either by the Director General himself or by the public.

It is possible, for example, that the way that may seem wise. Already plens are making to use the Pennsyl- Compulsory age insurance would ac- my mind a condition that I have not fic in the Seventh avenue station

At present many rallroads are hampered in their operation by local ordiances designed to promote the comort of the communities through which they pass. With Mr. McApoo adopt some more humane way of deal- tible, and this means 20 per cent. less at the throttle, an engine of the ing with worthy old folks who have out- efficient than the coal we were getting I'nited States will run through such

enactments without even hesitating. What becomes of the full crew laws? Labor is scarce, transportation demands insistent. Will the e enactments stand in the way of needed redistribution of workers?

The practical reforms that may be instituted in small details of relirond operation as well as in large are beyond computation. The relironds tracting oil from cocoa brane and pulvera refired dictator will be entitled to sir beside the most powerful autocrat in the world.

been arrested for tampering with torfellows in this country any easier.

Hauling half empty passenger That point has almost been reached. units of the Kaiser's army to the rigid able that some travellers may be in- setsi.

The War Department has about ex- standards of the high command was convenienced; the straphanging city has reposed confidence in it to an un-imperil the military mechine.

dweller is likely to find companions on local trains making short runs. The war will be brought commuter in ways that he has never

> Senator La FOLLETTE has been ex-Madison, Wis., but he seems to be serious. "Christmas Day was bright and cold in no danger of losing his seat in

make the most patriotic New Yorker yearn for the status of an enemy allen and internment in a Southern camp.

Vesuvius again in eruption .-- News-What a waste of heat!

The Russian frontier has been closed.

Newspaper headline. That is, closed to all nations except Germany.

The fact that there was no public celebration of the beginning last night respectability, as it is now. The school should have been rather heavier than the United States, scarcely entered on of local service between Rector and Forty-second streets on the Broadway subway is not to be construed as that this addition to the ranging the vacation periods she transportation system is not welcome. left to the several States for settlement The public was too cold for merry-

> New Year's eye is to be only mod- eighteen. All private schools, military, erately wet and overfeeding is to be sectarian or industrial, should be abolfrowned upon. This is one of the civilizing reforms for which we may thank MARS.

THE "ART" IN A MOVIE.

Nothing but the Magic Lantern Am plified, Says This Critic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could nything be more amusing than the gravity of the moving picture people? I include them all, hat succinct note. It is an official scenario back at \$15 a scenario up eknowledgment that the foe has through or down through the producers, directors, managers to the worn out stars enlisted from the regular stage warfare, and to-day puts his trust in and the little flappers eventually turning up on the weird curtain. I ask. Could anything be more amu

ing than their gravity-- I mean the gravity of their idea that they are emin furthering a high and lofty "art"?

There is about as much movies as in washing dishes or peeling cucumbers. One of the finest characterizations of moving pictures was exreesed by Miss Emma Goldman in a lecservation and the use of sugar substi- ture several years ago. She called them "he drug habit of the mind." She was the legitimate theatre, with its noble the legitimate theatre. With the to the greatest effort, so that a also be found in Harriet Beecher origins and noble art, threatened, but healthy spirit of emulation would work Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1850), the reflective power, the mental cohereen with them for so many years." | ence and continuity, the love of what is rain ble economy in an important generation by the inroads of this new The movies never were and never can

be, more than an amplification of the up the economy and the forming schoolhouse. They are just plain photogliving voice, the preeminent charm and get in place of it is a crude pantomimic caricature. This pantomimic car cature. war conditions, are to throw the good, this travesty of real dramatic verity, is indispensable to the movies, because natural representation would not impress in the absence of speech. So we get comedians toppling over cliffs, vampires administering hyoscyamus to scarcity of sugar and the need of brunette lovers, waiters spilling dishes. what are called "scripts" and on which fabulous amounts are said to be spent, we are regaled with what Sam Weller would call "richness." But the old bar will work out so easily and naturally as West Indies." of tricks is there just the same, with the to require no suggestion here. exaggerations, the contorting of features, the vapid centimentality, the national and would necessarily be an

the recent habit to surround the movies ease break into loud guffaws when they the life as well as the faith of Amerithink of it all? If so there is hope. May cans. If there are any who cannot sub scribe to this national faith and grow NEW YORK, December 29.

OLD AGE INSURANCE. Should the State Compel Provision for of a system that will broaden the scope Declining Years? of our schools. It will not be disputed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! TO spend the last remaining years of life war needs of the nation may dictate in a charity home or in the district poorthe solution of the West Side prob- house, crowded in with shiftless, half iem in this city without regard to degenerate characters, is the fate that mesthetics, popular ambition, or private interests. The terminal of the New York Central Railroad has the world the best that was in them. The Poor Quality of Fuel Charges censed to be the monopoly of one while at a cost of probably but a dollar railroad, and will be utilized for the or two above the average institutional benefit of the United States in any cost worthy old folks could be saved reprint from the Coal Trade Journal enfrom the humiliating and decreasing at- titled "Is the Coal Shortage Merely Due mosphere of the public institution.

complish the needed result under Gov- seen touched on anywh re as explaining other lines; it is within the bounds ernment supervision, premiume to be one of the reasons why we are short of of safe prophecy that pessenger traf. collected from weekly wages of all from coal. The premium 20 to 65 years of use would be trivial. Calculating from the uses approximatel, ten tons of coal a may be readjusted to permit essential American mortality tables I estimate day. This is, of course, no very large that about 30 cents a week collected amount for a manufacturing plant. Howduring the period named would be ade- ever, it is of sufficient volume for me quate to provide a comfortable compe- to conclude, after watching its consu tence at age 65.

It would seem to be only in keeping coal we get is of so poor a quality that with modern Christian sentiments to at least 20 per cent. of it is noncombuslived those who would gladly have as late as a year ago. looked after their comfort and happi-

NEW YORK, December 29. TRADE BRIEFS.

The American Consul General in Mos has requested that trade journals and directories of American firms

Sugar machinery and equipment for exhave made this country po-sible, and ising the beans are needed by a planter In the British West Indies. Greece's wine production in 1917 is as- mean a colonial increase in timated at about 6,000,000 gallons, and al- be hauled by the railroads.

The naturalized German who has than that of 1916. his furniture and supplies are asked to com-municate with the director of a society in Peru which is building a hospital. The

new structure will accommodate 650 pa-Glove fasteners for can peaks are needed

Should It Begin in a Nationally Con- A Lesson in Government Ownership trolled School System? May Be Drawn From Them.

other department of the Government.

made one of honor instead of doubtful

curriculum and arrangement of work

Education, but dividing the work and ar-

nilitary director, who should be con-

duty of this military director to super

vise all military training in the publi

schools. He should appoint as miller

director for each State a citizen of the

State for which he is named. This mill-

tary director should work with the State

of the classes and the advancement of colored circles of New Orleans."

should be controlled by the Secretary

educate Americans.

blunda

later training.

trained men greater than any Power on

may desire to specialise in anything for

into it this is not their place

both?

There is no suggestion of experiment

ell as our great need attests the value

there a better way than this to provide

INEFFICIENT COAL.

With Increasing Tonnage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

The factory of thich I am manager

facturer wouldn't consume as much and

the railroads would necessarily be re-

lieved of a very great added burden

Pougn KEEPSIE, December 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-SW: WA To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We is not meant to be facetious but most operation of public utilities, particularly those which have to do with trans

We must grow our army and we must portation of passengers and freight. Those of us who live or visit in large begin in the public schools. We must create an educational

de- cities have close at hand a pertinent A few days like yesterday might partment of the Federal Government to comparison of public operation and be presided over by a secretary apprivate operation in passenger and pointed by the President, the same as any

The Secretary of the Educational De- cral building, like a city hall, capitol, plaint, however, has the disagre custom house or post office. Contrast the operation of their passenger elevapartment must hear all educational matters of the Government. The school tors with the operation of passenger system must be made a national system -the same in all the States. School should be kept in perpetual service, the ture our privately operated transportasame as the post office service. Teachers ion lines transferred to the public should be hired and paid by the year brand of operation. and the work of the teacher must be Within reasonable limits covering

certain details and some general principles, governmental control is excelthing entirely different from ownership Let the representatives of the pub-

lic show that they can operate a few elevators in a manner which compares favorably with the operation of thou-Attendance should be compulsors sands of privately ipon all between the ages of six and elevators considered at random before they reach out to take over more reished, and thus establish the national spensibility of this sort public school. We shall thus grow and

people demand proof that the elected and civil service employees of the public can make good in this The Secretary of Education should anfield before they are entrusted with oint on the recommendation of the President and the Secretary of War a sreater responsibility in more important related lines of activity firmed by the Senate. It should be the

GEORGE LANDIS WILSON. NEW YORK, December 29.

THE ORIGIN OF "COLORED." It Was Used in the Sense of "Negro" Before the Revolution.

superintendent of schools, and supervise TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: ID the local military training in the publi ceply to Mr. J. W. Redway's inquiry wher and where the term "colored" originated. Military training in the public schools may I point out that it has been found be compulsory upon all male in John Speed's "The Theatre of the Empupils between 12 and 18, and to grad- pire of Great Britain," published in the ate a pupil should have spent at least | year 1611? The particular passage cited two months in the study of tactics and from his work reads as follows: drill each year from 12 to 18. The coloured countenances and curied hair" Federal Government should provide the (xxv.: 49, 1). The same word was arms and equipment for this training, used in a translation in Juan and for each class graduated provide a Ulloa's "Voyages," published between full complement of uniforms, arms and 1760 and 1772: "The negro women or equipment necessary for active military the coloured women as they are called here" (I : til. : 8, 121). It was also used Being compulsory, this service would by Captain Frederick Marryat in his be open to all alike, and with chances "Newton Foster," published in three of advancement dependent entirely on volumes in 1832: "'Au cachot!' cried merit there would be a constant incen- all the coloured girls." The term may tive to the greatest effort, so that a also be found in Harriet both for the improvement of the morale chapter 18, page 182: "Among the

Thomas Jefferson made use of various It would engage the attention of our terms to indicate the Afro-American ys when they are most enthusiastic Writing to Benjamin Banneker (1791) and when their bodies are lithe and their he said : "Nature has given to our black muscles plastic, so that they would prove brethren talents equal to those of the teachable, and the discipline, while more other colors of men." To John Lynch easily acquired, would stick better than in 1811 he said: "You ask my opinion on the This system would provide in ten measures for procuring on the coast of years a body of capable and thoroughly Africa an establishment to which the people of color of these States from earth has ever had at any time, and time to time might be colonized." Writing to John Adams. April 20, 1812, he senry will have been acquired in the sald : "Christopher MacPherson is a man simplest and most economical way with- of color, brought up as a bookkeeper out interference with any of our indus- by a merchant, his maeter, and aftertrial or material processes. It would wards enfranchised." Elsewhere in his burden no State or interest unequally "Letters" he referred to to discontinue taking Liberty bonds economy in its use would continue automobiles overturning, curtard ples the plans and life work of boys who Pebruary 22, 1809, the phrase "A man negroes. In the Philadelphia Aurora of In which they have taste and talent. They may also be found of color of the Island of St Domingo"

would acquire skill as naturally as they The term "people of color" found favor have learned to walk and talk. The with Bryan Edwards, the author of "The plans for perpetuating this military skill History of the British Colonies in the In his "History of St Domingo," published in 1791, he says, vulgarizing and distortion of every prinexpensive one, no plan has been sugciple of life and art.

The phrase occurs in "The Portfolio"

The p people of color originates from the in-There is no suggestion here that does published in Philadelphia in 1801 sentation you give of the Disposition regular Wednesday session be held at in artistic respects, of a series of photo- not apply to all citizens alike. The pur- (i.:183): "People of orlor: This new- of the Assembly of Pennsylvania—Some graphs flashed on a screen it has been pose is to create an American spirit so fangled name for the black race which favorable circumstance, or some adwith beautiful auditoriums, soft lights growing youth and leave to nom for United States seems to have been bor- forth their exertions. Your seal for the rowed from that fruitful source of innovations the philosophical school of

> Thornton in his "American Glossary" deavours for the general good. cites the following other instances:
>
> Thomas Ash, "Travels in America," return with that you have inclosed to chapter 2, page 266, date 1806: "In the me,—am sorry to observe the smallness that the me,—am sorry to observe the small the me,—am s white ballroom in New Orleans no lady of his Numbers. I hope however they of color is admitted." "The Massachu- will scon be increased. in this plan. All human experience as setts Spy," November 29, 1815; "Died in Grafton, Sarah a woman of color, age have been left at York Town—you will 113." J K. Paulding, "John Bull in be pleased to order such as want re-America," page 86. London, 1825: "We pairs, to be sent to the Laboratory at that we need a uniform school system all read Massa Quarterly, he loved us Carlisle; to be immediately fitted for as well as general military training. Is people of color so much."

> > that the modern application of the term use of the next troops which may ren-"colored" to persons of Afro-American dezvous at that place. descent is a natural one and has attained a very respectable age. NEM YORK, December 29. F. H. V.

The Use of "Colored" in the West be

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNthe United States a person referred to & South Carolina are totally lost and to Faulty Distribution?" has brought to as "colored" may be of unmixed negro the enemy are likely again to be reduced blood or may be of mixed white and to the possession only of Charlestown. plack blood. In the West Indian islands The time of your joining the Army but a small percentage of population is must depend on the exertions of the of pure white blood; almost all are either state. A their success in furnishing such of mixed blood, white and black, or of number of troops to their line, as shall

blood. Sometimes the "colored" person tion and making tests, to say that the is always spoken of as a "black" or ton is in a fair way of recovery. negro. Nor in these islands is a "col- The army in this quarter is ored" man ever spoken of or called a taking the field; their first point of

Now, then, my argument is that if tinct meaning and usage in the West tinct meaning and usage in the W NEWPORT, R. I., December 29.

Ten Cents a Month for the Red Cross. All of the many manufacturing plants TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It around our own are using a great deal has occurred to me that a steady inmore coal than they did a year ago, come for the Red Cross, at least for They are not necessarily doing any the period of the war, could be provided greater business. They all blame it to with very little cost to the member the poor quality.

With the immense number of plants shall contribute ten cents a month in

operating all over the country, this must addition to his annual membership fee. mean a colomal increase in tonnage to For this I should propose that each member contributing in this way re-Everybody yells about what should ceive a membership free at the end of be done to investigate the shortage of his present year. This would provide an coldest during the winter. coal, but none seems to think of inves- tncome of a million dollars a month, Manufacturers and exporters of hospital figating the quality of that we are com- collections to be made through local

A coal man whom I casually met re-It has seemed to me that no one could The cently admitted to me that most of the or would offer an objection to this plan, coal coming to New York was from since the expense to the individual is Breeze Hill. culm piles. If this is so, it explains the very slight and the advantage to organization so great. In order to start in England. Namples of the style wanted lack of heat units.

Give us good coal and the result will the plan in motion I will pledge myself Domestic Commerce, 734 Custom House, be shown in a very short time in de-

THE NATION'S DEFENCE. CONSIDER THE ELEVATORS. PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASES IN CAMPS ABROAD AND AT HOME.

must grow our military defence. This hear much about public ownership and Special Danger of Intestinal Trouble and Hookworm, and Preventive Measures at Home Are Urgently Needed.

hookworm was present in about 40

per cent, of the recruits, and he justly

emphasizes the need for surgeons wh

are accustomed to the microscopic ex-

In Europe dysentery is generally

due to the presence of a special bacil-

lus discovered by Flexner and the

Japanese biologist Shiga, and it passes

from one person to another in drink-

ing water, by contact with solled

dothing, or more often by means of

the flies and other winged insects that

haunt the trenches. Besides this there

is the similar disease which seems to

be caused, as already mentioned, not

by a bacillus but by an amerba or

protozoon. At present in France and

Italy the use of a serum is being tried,

Its power of conferring immunity lasts

for several months and it can also be

administered after the disease has de-

clared itself, when it greatly reduces

the virulence and the length of the

average attack. It is now time to

procure an ample supply of this se-

rum to prevent an outbreak of dysen-

It is further established that book

worm predisposes to dysentery, even

if it is not actually related to it in the

list of diseases. The treatment of this

group of ailments happens to be simi-

lar in many ways. The regular use of

the serum as a first aid has increased

mol is recommended for hookworm

derived from specae has proved cura-tive in cases of amorbic dysentery in

The practical point of these

searches is to call attention to the

necessity of improved sanitation of

ment for the disinfection of linen and

experience shows to be necessary. For

he disinfection of uniforms and cloth-

sterilizing plants are needed and rooms

for the exposure of infected articles

to the action of formaldehyde and

thortiles prefer steam, but apparently

also necessary to disinfect the floors

of hospitals and other buildings used

by patients suffering from these in-

Purification of the drinking water t

France may be required. A leaf might

trian book. In Galicia and in the Pal-

the effect of remedial medicines.

India and Gallipoli.

fectious diseases.

tery on the return of spring.

amination of the eggs.

According to many reports in Euro- | course of his tests Dr. Stiles found that pean papers dysentery has broken out again in Salonica, Egypt and Italy. It freight service which dates back many appears to be under satisfactory control, and will probably diminish greatly Go into any municipal, State or Fed- during the cold weather. The comhabit of lying dormant in winter, to break out with increased violence the spring. Manifestly, therefore, the elevators in privately owned buildings present is the time for dealing with of the same neighborhood. Then pic- it, instead of waiting until our troops are in France before taking steps for its prevention.

There is another reason for these preventive measures which should be dinted out in the interest of our allies There are two germs or parasites which cause dysentery, and one of them in particular, called the amœba. is often found in the intestine in state of suspended animation, as it were, and in this lurking form brought from tropical countries where it naturally lives. Under suitable conditions it becomes active, and owing to this ability to travel from one country to another without losing its power of infection it becomes imperatively necessary to see that troops are free from it before they leave for their camps in France or in any part of Europe. In the medical examination both the amoba and the bacilius of dysentery should be looked for.

With reference to this phase of the subject it is satisfactory to know that a noted authority, Dr. Stiles of the while a new drug called emetine and navy, has lately taken steps to prevent the recurrence of these pests in army camps. This is made clear in a statement recently issued in Washington. The researches which have been carried out in regard to the amorba, the dysentery bacillus and hookworm insure the adequate protection of the army from these parasites. Although dysentery and hookworm are not related, they have certain sanitary aspects which must be considered to- ing which cannot be washed steam gether, and which affect not only the medical selection of troops but their

It would be most unfortunate for instance, if hookworm were transmitted to France, for its ravages on new soil might be far worse than they are in the Southern States, its original nabitat. Dr. Stiles has laid great emeasily cost an army corps in the field of actual operations, and he makes a careful calculation of the loss of re cruits through the prevalence of hookworm in soldiers from this section of the United States. Moreover, dysen- and men in uniforms have been fumilike hookworm, is peculiarly an gated with the regularity and thoraffair of youth, few men escaping it oughness which are absolutely necesfor long while solourning in climates where these parasites thrive. In the like dysentery and hookworm.

G. W. WANTED NEWS.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS. A Sensible Reform Peculiarly Needed at This Time.

He Demurred at the Vague and Uncertain Accounts From Virginia. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The following original letter of Washington, ad-dressed to General Arthur St. Clair, has come into my possession. The letter is written from New Windsor, June 23, 1781. It is a remarkable letter in that it assoclates no less than seven historic names: Washington, Martha Washington, General Arthur St. Clair, General Anthony W yne, General William Irvine, Count de Rochambeau and Lord Cornwallis

NEW YORK, December 19

HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSON, 23d June, 1781.

Sir: Yesterday I received your Favor of the 16th your care & attention for the Public gestion. I propose the following common cause I dare say, notwithstanding these disagreeable prospects, will in-

Of the Military stores you mention to me. Those which are in order may re-

It appears remewhat strange to me. that our accounts of the operations in his rapid and devious movements Sir: In the effect of all his operations in North

In these islands the term "colored" is field. As soon as this shall be effected. invariably applied to those of mixed I shall wish you to so on without delay. I am sorry to hear the ill state of is also referred to as "brown." A nearo health of Mrs. St. Ciair. I have the is never referred to as "colored." He pleasure to inform that Mrs. Washing-

Each of the above terms has a dis- pect to be joined by the Count De Rochambeau, with his troops, which are on their march from R. Island.

I have wrote Genl. Irvine on the subsect of his proposal. With much regard & esteem

Your most obedient servant GEO. WASHINGTON. M. Genl. St. Clair.

From the Arkensey Thomas Cal Former Judge Bents is contemplating butiding himself a new house. He will build all of the rooms on the south side of the structure, the north side being

A Solution at Last.

Moores Mill correspondence Poughkeepsie Kagle. Henry Bush is the busiest man in town, between breaking colts and foreman on

From the Sine Sine Star Rulletin. With the price of books so high, some fellows will have to find another excuse

sary in the prevention of camp pests

To rue Entrop or Tue Say See Non that the Legislature is about to convene for the session of 1918 it is important that some reform be made in our system of hearings before the several legis

lative committees. Many persons have complained that after making the long trip to the capital to appears before a certain committee were sadly disappointed to lears that the hearing was cancelled or postponed owing to pressure of other busi-

ness or lack of time. If for no other reason than the elimination of unnecessary railroad travel at this time. I believe we should give this obliged by matter serious

> JOHN V. SHEELDAM. NEW York, December 29.

THE BOWERY BREAD LINE.

Its Abolition Does Not Mean That the Helpless Have Disappeared. elderable attention is given in this week's papers to the fact of the Bowery Mission bread line being discontinued and the supposed causes for this course of action

about the fact that the objection which

has been raised to bread lines in the

past is fully answered by present con-From the foregoing, it seems to me main at York & be delivered for the now because they were willing to work when the opportunity was afforded them The records of the Bowery Mission bread line show this class of men to be

about 90 per cent of the whole There are, however, left on our hands equally unaccountable appear to me to the other 10 per cent, of men unable to work when they get a chance; the sick. the old or apparently old, those of shabby appearance, and the mentally inefficient. For these men we would like to continue the bread line but our funds. owing to the vast demands upon the public elsewhere, are insufficient. We are doing our very best through the instrumentality of our Labor Settlement at Yonkers and our farm at Yorktown Heights, to rehabilitate some of these physically incapable men. We are succeeding but the expense is very great. If any of your readers feet like helping us in the matter, we shall be very J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent, 227 Bowery.

ANSWERING "YES" OR "NO." An Opinion That the Questionnaire

New York, December 29.

Merely Wants the Facts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Regarding the letter "A Neutral Alien He n THE SUN, is it not too much to expect the questionnaire to relieve the registrant or his adviser from all initiative? May we not assume that where the direction is given to answer "Yes" or "No" this means to apply it only to a normal case which is susceptible of

such answer? Would not the entire difficulty have been obviated without seriously violating the Airections on the questionna're if the question "Where were you born?" been answered: "I was born in Hull England, of Norwegian parents who never renounced their Norwegian nation nlity"; and if the question "Have you answered: "No. I attempted to do but through innocent error regardi nationality my declaration was invi-

May we not assume that the we rurpose of the questionna're is to set the facts, not to be literal? NEW YORK, December 29.